



REVOLUTIONARY ASSEMBLY OF CRETE IN SESSION.

(From a photograph taken especially for the Journal.)

HOW CRETANS TOOK MALAXA.

The First Description of the Fierce Battle in the Island by an Eye-Witness.

Insurgents Fired Upon the Turkish Fort for Nine Hours and Forced the Garrison to Surrender.

English Admiral Fired Upon by Cretans--Foreign War Ship Again Bombard the Islanders and It Is Believed Many Were Killed.

By Sidney Roberts Burleigh.

(This dispatch was delayed in transmission from Crete.)
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CANEA, Crete, March 26.—I was an eyewitness of the assault and capture of the fort at Malaxa by the Cretans. The insurgents bravely faced the fire of the Turks, and showed no fear when bombarded by the foreign war ships. I went through the Turkish line to Malaxa village Wednesday, and that night the Greek officers who are serving with the Cretans planted a battery of Krupp guns a little over a mile from the fort of Malaxa, which was occupied by the Turkish garrison.

The Cubans began firing at 6 a. m., and at 8 p. m. I saw a white flag floating from the fort. The Turks from the war ships in Suda Bay had, previous to the raising of the white flag, tried to relieve the fort, but were driven back by the Cretans.

When the white flag was raised a thousand Cretans swarmed about the walls of the fort. I went down from the hill where I had been watching the combat and reached the entrance of the fort.

Garrison in Fear of Massacre.

This position was packed with Cretans shouting to be let in. On the threshold stood half a dozen Greek officers and volunteers holding the door and trying to save the garrison from the mob wild with the carnage of battle.

The Turkish commander, Bimbashi, through the door, requested me to intercede. I advised Bimbashi to open the door, saying I would do the best I could to save him.

Bomb after bomb from the Turkish gunboats passed with dreadful thunder over the Cretans around the fort. The crowd bent to the earth in hushed silence as the death-bearing missiles came by them.

They were up soon again and rushed for the door of the fort. The door was opened and I entered with four officers. There were forty-five men still living in the fort. In spite of every effort to hold the door the Cretans kept forcing their way in to take the rifles.

Just then the whole European fleet at Suda opened fire on the Cretans crowded about Malaxa. The third shell knocked in one corner of the fort, the dust, stones and flames filling the air.

Bombarded by Europeans.

Turkish officers clung to my arms, and with difficulty I dragged them to the door. Just then an enormous shell burst open the door, and the wall fell in. I escaped with the Turkish officers to the outside air, and yellow with dust and smoke, and with shells bursting in every direction, every one took flight.

The European bombardment lasted only fifteen minutes, and only four Cretan insurgents were killed and twenty wounded. The number of Turks killed is unknown, as they were buried under the debris of the fort. Thirty-nine Turkish prisoners were taken to Colonel Vassos's camp.

The Cretans fought recklessly and behaved humanely, considering the custom for ages of killing the vanquished.

The Turkish garrison made a good defence at first, but got demoralized in

the afternoon. There was in the fort plenty of ammunition, food and water. The Greek shells did no great damage, but frightened the garrison.

After the frightful bombardment by the European ships, the Cretans feel desperate, and never will they accept the form of government proposed. An Ottoman transport has just landed troops and weapons here.

Powers Unfair to the Cretans.

Canea, Crete, March 27.—The details of the affair at Malaxa place the powers in a decidedly unfavorable light. Instead of sending a soldier with the notification of the admirals forbidding the Cretans from attacking the fort, a native was sent, who, when questioned, became entangled in contradictions. The document was written on a dirty sheet of paper, and the Cretans thought it might be a trick of the Turks to prevent them from taking Malaxa.

There is also a disagreement as to the neutral zone. The Cretans declare that Malaxa was outside the neutral zone proclaimed by the admirals.

I have seen two witnesses who declare that many Moslems rescued by the Europeans from Candanus have been armed by the Turks here and sent out to fight the Christians. This is a breach of the agreement made by the Consuls with the insurgents.

Letters from the chiefs at Mirabello, in the east of the island, declare that the admirals sent messages to them saying that it was useless to resist any longer, that the Cretans accepted autonomy, and that Colonel Vassos was about to give in. This was either a misrepresentation or a gross mistake. The chiefs answered that the rest of the island might accept autonomy, but they would prefer extermination.

Malaxa Bombarded Again.

There was another bombardment of Malaxa yesterday by the European fleet. An officer on board one of the men of war described it to me, as follows: "The Turkish authorities said they would send three thousand men to occupy Malaxa. The bombardment was to clear the place for them. I was looking at the insurgents through a glass. They were sitting around in large groups, smoking, expecting nothing, and looking calmly down on Suda. The first shell fell among them, and when the smoke cleared away not one was to be seen. All must have been killed. No Turkish troops went toward Malaxa."

The admirals assure Cretans that they are friendly, yet deliberately drop shells among them. This is nothing less than war by Europe against the Cretans. That the blockade is purely against the Christians is proved by the fact that a Turkish transport has been landing arms, ammunitions and cannon in Canea all day.

I know that the insurgents intend to attack Perivolla and drive the Turkish troops off the heights. All about Canea the insurgents remain firm, and should the powers persist war will sweep the island from end to end.

SCORE KAISER'S POLICY. BRITONS ARE INDIGNANT.

German Newspapers Strongly Object to Assisting in the Coercion of Greece.

Berlin, March 27.—The current of German opinion has set in strongly against what is known as the "Kaiser policy" regarding Greece, not in the columns of the liberal press alone, but in those of newspapers which have hitherto been giving their support to the policy of intervention in Crete on the part of the powers.

An example of this newspaper opinion is shown in an article in the National Zeitung commenting upon the official announcement of the share taken in the naval concert by Germany's cruiser Augusta Victoria in bombarding the Cretan insurgents, which characterizes the affair as an unheard-of disgrace.

The Vossische Zeitung, in an article on the same subject, says: "This senseless and brutal act of intervention on the part of Germany in Greece may well be the last that Germany take part in. The first step to be taken is the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete. That public sentiment will influence the Kaiser is outside the bounds of probability, but when the Government speaks in the Reichstag try to influence that body, as they did in today's debate on the naval credits, by adverting the publicity of the German share in the naval demonstrations of the powers in the East as compared with the fleets of the other nations, their arguments fall flat as they did today, in the face of the fact that Germany prefers not to co-operate with the other powers in any measures of coercion of Greece."

Their Sympathies Being With Greece, They Object to the Proposed Coercion.

London, March 27.—The dissatisfaction in Parliament with Lord Salisbury's failure to announce his policy regarding Greece only partly reflects the discontent throughout the country. More and more the tide of sentiment is rising in favor of Greece, which is, even in pronounced Unionist papers, declared to have been treated with scant respect to justice and humanity.

The general irritation has been intensified during the current week by the prospect of the mixed occupation of Crete turning out to be not the pacific mode of settlement which the diplomatic jugglers promised it would be, and by the persistence of Greece in asserting herself against the Porte and the powers.

APPEAL FROM CRETANS.

"All Lovers of Liberty" Asked to Furnish Funds to Carry on a Campaign Against Turks.

Athens, March 27.—The Central Committee of Cretans, at Athens, has issued an appeal to "all Hellenes and friends of liberty and civilization" for funds to carry on the war against the Turks.

The appeal says: "In spite of all solemn engagements Turkey having responded by unheard-of atrocities to the mediation and to the guarantee of Europe, the Cretans resume their struggle, laying their trust in the protection of the Almighty and in the help

of all free nations. Under the flag which symbolizes their unchangeable wish, union with Greece, they call upon their brethren for assistance in order that they shall at last see the realization of that wish for which so much blood has already been spilt and so many sacrifices accomplished."

Subscriptions are being received at the National Bank of Greece, in Athens.

FIRE ON ADMIRAL HARRIS.

Cretans Attack a Fort and Turn Their Guns on a British Officer Who Watches the Fight.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.) Canea, Crete, March 27.—A small fort above Daidin was attacked by insurgents to-day with the same cannon used against Malaxa, but without result. The English Admiral, Harris, who was going in a steam launch to watch the attack, was fired on by the insurgents.

Greeks Who Don't Want to Fight. Eleven Greeks arrived in the steamer of the steamer Taurina yesterday and were sent at once to Ellis Island for inspection. When questioned by Interpreter Mesopocous they stated that when they left Greece over a month ago there had been no call for volunteers. On being informed that a number of their fellow countrymen were preparing to return to Greece to fight for their country the new arrivals shrugged their shoulders and said that they intended to go to Chicago.

BRITAIN DOESN'T OBJECT.

Manufacturers Not Entirely Displeased by America's Proposed New Tariff Law.

London, March 27.—The new American tariff bill has been scanned here with the greatest interest, but almost with confidence. It conveyed no shock of surprise. Indeed, reports rather indicate an agreeable relaxation of the tension which existed pending the publication of the main proposals.

W. H. Hornby, M. P. for Blackburn, one of the largest cotton spinners in Lancashire, says that the changes will not affect cotton industries in any material way. The current opinion in Liverpool and Manchester is the same. Sheffield reports that the cutlery trade will not be "in a much worse position than under the Wilson act." One of the principal cutlery manufacturers goes so far as to say that the new bill is a step in the direction of bringing about a more honest system of business; that the object of the American manufacturers was obviously to stop the tremendous competition they experience from the Germans, who, through a system of low valuations, really defeated the object of the present tariff. America was thus flooded with cheap German-made goods.

The revision would chiefly affect the low-priced goods, and while affecting cheap Sheffield products, in common with the German, would place Sheffield in a good position for meeting German cheap competition.

Leeds reports that the new tariff will be prohibitive as far as some classes of woolen fabrics exported to the United States are concerned. Worsteds will be hit heavily, and Bradford and Huddersfield will suffer much. But stringent as the tariff is, it does not take the Leeds manufacturers by surprise, and the manufacturers are rather gratified than otherwise by a relief from uncertainty.

It should be added that every centre records a run of orders from the United States for goods to be delivered before the revised duties go into operation.

Davitt Starts for New York. London, March 27.—Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, and his family sailed from Southampton for New York to-day on the American line steamer Paris.

WAS WILLIAM "GREAT"?

Berlin Newspapers Object to Excessive Glorification of the Old Kaiser.

Berlin, March 27.—The columns of the newspapers are still given up to criticisms of the Emperor William I. centenary fetes, which were held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Apart from the semi-official organs, many of the papers protest against the excessive glorification of the old Kaiser. The Vossische Zeitung advises that the phrase "William the Great" be left to the verdict of future generations.

REICHSTAG STANDS FIRM.

Again Votes Down the Proposition for Cruisers and Torpedo Boats.

Berlin, March 27.—In the course of consideration of the naval estimates on the passage of the measure to its third reading in the Reichstag to-day, that body rejected the proposal for a credit for the building of two new cruisers and several torpedo boats by the same vote—204 to 145—as that recorded upon these items upon the second reading a week ago.

The Emperor is concluding an arrangement with the Krupps for the construction

of two cruisers after plans furnished by the Government, under an agreement that if the Reichstag shall refuse to grant the credits necessary to pay for them when the estimates for 1898 are submitted, the Krupps will be allowed to sell the ships to any foreign power wishing to purchase them. In the meantime the Krupps are to have a year's credit at the Imperial Treasury.

CANOVAS IS HOPEFUL.

Says the Spanish Campaigns Against Cubans Are Nearing a Successful Close.

Madrid, March 27.—After the adjournment of the Cabinet Council held yesterday Premier Canovas stated that the Spanish campaigns against the insurgents in Cuba are nearing a successful close.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

Prince Bismarck, who is suffering from neuritis, was slightly improved yesterday.

Ambassador and Mrs. Uhl were entertained at dinner one day last week by the Italian Ambassador at Berlin, Count Lanza di Bussac.

The Public Prosecutor at Paris has begun proceedings against Senator Levroy and Deputy Boyer, Naquet and Maret for complicity with Emile Arton, who is now under sentence of two years' imprisonment for embezzlement, fraud and bribery in connection with the Panama scandal.

Pages From the Diary of Capt. John W. Moore, Newberry, Ind.

<p>Jan. 9.</p> <p>"Our little boy, who has suffered for six years with lameness in his hip, continues to grow worse, although we have applied many kinds of treatments. The family doctor has decided that the boy has hip joint disease, and he urges us not to meddle with the case saying it was best to allow it to take its own course. We feel very anxious about him. I wish we could find something which would effect a cure. I fear it will develop into a very serious affair."</p> <p>J. W. Moore.</p>	<p>March 22.</p> <p>"A sore has broken out on the under side of my boy's hip, and it has discharged very freely and left an opening about an inch deep, the size of a silver dollar. He has to be given constant attention. Our physician tells us to keep the sore running. A second sore has appeared on his groin and broken. The boy is very low. I asked the doctor about giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has cured so many such cases, but he said he could give him medicine that is four times better and does not cost as much."</p> <p>J. W. Moore.</p>	<p>May 10.</p> <p>"The doctor's medicine which I have been giving our boy has not proved of any avail. The child continued to grow worse and I have stopped giving it to him, and now he is taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. I got a bottle from the druggist a few days ago and I believe I can see that the boy is improving under the treatment."</p> <p>J. W. Moore.</p>	<p>Oct. 5.</p> <p>"How glad I am that I ever tried Hood's Sarsaparilla for my boy's hip disease. When he had finished taking the first bottle he looked fifty per cent better. I continued giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and now he is quite well. He runs and plays with the other children and we can hardly believe he is the same child, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we have proved to be indeed the One True Blood Purifier."</p> <p>J. W. Moore.</p>
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Pages like the above are penned in the personal records of thousands of people.

In the memories of many more the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is indelibly imprinted. The cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are literally written in blood—in blood made

pure, enriched and vitalized, cured of scrofulous taints, salt rheum, boils, pimples, spring humors—in blood which properly builds up the nerves, strengthens the stomach, creates an appetite and gives that tonic to the system so imperatively needed in the Spring.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is the Ideal Spring Medicine The One True Blood Purifier.